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Q. #1805

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C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

Report on: "Some cases of man-handling and ill-treatment by Japanese guards in the P.O.W.-Camp at MACASSAR dated October 4, 1945," drawn up by DIEUDONNE, Capt. R.N.I.A., No. OM/216/M

which document is a part of the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

Batavia, June 7th, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

SOME CASES OF MAN-HANDLING AND ILL-TREATMENT BY JAPANESE GUARDS IN THE
P.O.W. CAMP AT MACASSAR

The following is a concise synopsis of cases of arbitrary actions and cruelty performed by the Japanese Guards at the P.W. Camp Macassar. The most ferocious of all no doubt, has been Yoshida, whilst Ka Koi - Nagao. - Teraoko and Ishikawa have tried rather successfully to equal and match Yoshida. It is almost impossible and as a matter of fact much too elaborate to detail all cases worth mentioning but the following selection of cases will prove amply the inhuman treatment applied to the prisoners of war at the Macassar Camp. This report intends to deal with cases of cruelty only. The matter of food, hospital and sick bay shall have to be explained and detailed by a Medical Staff Officer, who is more competent to deal with those matters its consequences on the general condition of physical being and welfare of the P.W.'s.

[In the beginning of 1942, when the Macassar Camp was gradually filled to the brim, the behaviour of the Japanese Guards did not cause much reason for complaints. Except the bad beating and a variety of cruel acts, such as climbing and strying in a tree full of red ants, laying on the hands with feet in the air and roped to a tree or chair, whilst Japanese Guards tried the strength of the victims by standing on their backs, etc., applied to three P.W.'s who deserted the camp during the night, no serious cases of manhandling have to be reported. However, this comparatively satisfactory state of affairs prevailing in the Camp, suddenly changed to the worse with the appearance of Asauao Yoshida on the 1st April, 1942, at that time a mere lancecorporal. The fact that this man was promoted to Sergeant Major, proves that his superiors must have been in full agreement with his inhuman treatment of P.W.'s and the management of the camp. Except the Warrant-Officer Shigoru-Mori, no other Japanese Camp-commander has ever had, at least as far as we have been able to ascertain, a word in the internal affairs of the camp. It was Yoshida who directed everything, and who counteracted orders issued by his superiors. Even applied unjustified punishment for deeds sanctioned and agreed with by his chiefs.

The first disgusting show of cruelty was given by Yoshida on the 9th May, 1942 when the South African R.N.V. Hefferman, Nelson, Service No. 68576, the Dutch Home Guard soldier Simons, Alfred and the American Nagele, P.M., Fireman 2/c trespassed the order of contact between the British, American and Dutch contingents. Each received some 80 strokes with a heavy wooden club and other treatment such as kicking with heavy leather boots all over the body lying on the ground. Simons and Nagele had a broken arm whilst Hefferman had the ribs bruised and cracked. All three had to be sent to the Hospital ship "Op ten Noort" for medical treatment and cure.

5th June, 1942.

Thorough search for weapons throughout the barracks. This search was personally conducted by Naval Officer Capt. Ota, A.D.C. who on this occasion made the statement that all prisoners of war had to be very grateful

to Nippon, as he could do with the PWs whatever he liked even kill them. This Naval Officer's high standing was well illustrated by the fact that he himself slapped the senior Naval Officer 1st. cl. J. Beckering-Vinckers in his face and ordered Yoshida to continue this punishment so that said officer fell on the ground twice. The reason for this was, that B.V. was not standing to attention to the satisfaction of Ota when reporting on the search for weapons in the Navy Barracks.]

7th July, 1942.

The so called gun-repair-group were given permission to buy food at their workshop. However, Yoshida, did not know about this permission and without further comment, assisted by Shimp Chi Mori administered a bad beating to each member of the group.

20th July, 1942.

On the 5th June permission was granted by the captain, Ota, A.D.C. to continue lessons to the few Secondary School pupils in the camp. Lt. Col. Gortmans therefore arranged with the teachers present in the camp to proceed with the schoolwork. On the 20th July, 1942 Kaneichi Atoyama entered the schoolroom and after a short look retreated without comments. Soon after Yoshida appeared and ordered teachers and pupils to the quarters of Lt. Col. Gortmans, where they explained the situation and warned that trouble was ahead. However, Lt. Col. Gortmans, with Ota's permission did not expect any trouble, but when Yoshida arrived a few minutes later he started by slapping all teachers and pupils in the face. Also Atoyama participated in the slapping and knocked Capt. Habesone one of the teachers, in the ditch. The debate between Lt. Col. Gortmans and Yoshida, through the interpreter Lt. Budding, was rather one sided as Lt. Col. Gortmans was not given a chance to explain things properly. Finally all pupils were given some 15 bad strokes with a club whilst the teachers Counread, who died in camp later on, and Habesone, transferred to Java, were beaten ferociously. The end was that pupils and teachers were put in the bricks for 2 days without any mat to sleep on or mosquito nets. Witnesses: MUNS DE GRAAF LEKKERKERKER - van DILLEWIJN a.o.

9-14th September, 1942.

In the night of 8/9 September 1942 Army Sergeant Pelletier, Navy Officer De Haan and Sailor Entrop made an attempt to escape, but were picked up by the Japanese the following day. The group members of said three men were accused of knowledge and conspiracy and therefore held responsible. However, part of the members of the Pelletier group was on a working party and therefore some other men taken at random were put in the cell as hostages on the 9th. Total 21 men of which Peters, Prak and Nas are still at this place. The first 5 days they received food twice a day only. They had not mat to sleep on, no mosquito nets, no other clothing than they were wearing when put in the cell, and no bath. On the 12th they were ordered to dig

the grave for the three victims. On the 14th these were beheaded. On the 14th Captain Ota himself read out the sentence of death in front of the lined up PW's. This sentence of death contained the charge of conspiracy with the native population. Some days later it appeared that on the 14th also Lt. Hees, Belloni and Brandon were beheaded at the same time. In the period 9-14 September the three victims were beastly treated. Every change of the guards was an opportunity for the Sergeant of the guards to enjoy the beastly scene of ferocious beating of the 3 victims. After the 14th the 21 hostages received better treatment and were allowed to take fresh air twice a day, play football and gymnastics. The worst was to stay in a cell with 16 men, some of them suffering from malaria, others from dysentery. Only much later the sick were admitted to the hospital. Contact with the PW's in camp was strictly forbidden. On the occasion of a Japanese holiday, 3rd November, all hostages were set free and returned to camp.

25th October, 1942.

After having obtained permission from the No. 2 camp commander Mori, the Officers ordered 12 rattan chairs at the camp store. Yoshida noticed the delivery of these chairs and since he was not informed of this purchase he punished the officer in charge of camp store requirements, Lt. van Vreeden, with 42 severe strokes with the club. Lt. Col. Gortmans and Lt. Cohen, the latter 65 years old, who intervened in the beating were flogged several times and Lt. Cohen was put in the cell for the day.

28th October, 1942.

Army Sergeant Smit, A.J. Service No. 91509 on a working party at the Ciba was addressed by a Japanese, who remarked upon his work. Sergeant Smit, out of politeness jumped from his sitting position on the ground to attention with his tool in hand. The Japanese was apparently frightened and accused him of aggressiveness and threatening and ordered him to do the "lizard" with stretched body, flat hands and toe-tips on the ground. Thereafter 37 beatings with the club. Upon return at the Camp at night the matter was reported to YOSHIDA, who repeated the beating and gave another 50 strokes. Sergeant Smit not being able to stand on his legs any more was held to a tree by other PWs, who were forced by YOSHIDA to hold Smit erect against a tree. The PWs, who held Smit, also were beaten. This punishment was so beastly that blood soaked his shirt and ran down Smit's legs. He had to be admitted to the hospital where he remained for a considerable time before he was able to walk again.

2nd January, 1943.

YOSHIDA supervising some work at the wire fence around the hospital premises, yelled to A. Lewis, hospital attendant, who happened to pass on a gallery some 30 meters away. Not knowing that the yelling was directed at him, Lewis proceeded on his duty whereupon YOSHIDA followed him and after knocking him to the floor gave him a beastly beating. Dr. Nanning, the

doctor on watch in the hospital, attracted by the noise outside, appeared in a doorway and was summoned by YOSHIDA. Dr. Nanning did not understand the almost incomprehensible mixture of YOSHIDA's few words of Malay and Japanese, which fact aggravated the situation and resulted in a ferocious beating at the gate, where Dr. Nanning and Lewis, thoroughly wet by the many buckets of water poured over them, had to stand to attention for some hours.]

5th April 1943.

Strict orders were issued that all Japanese officers, whilst on working parties or marching in groups in town, were to be saluted. Even by individual negligence of this order the whole camp, according to YOSHIDA, should be punished collectively.

[15th July, 1943.

During fire alarm-roll Lt. Ketel badly beaten with a club by YOSHIDA, Lt. Ketel who acted as interpreter was not properly standing to attention.

28th October 1943.

Lt. Ketel severely beaten again in front of the lined up troops, because the troops were not called to attention at the arrival of YOSHIDA.

2nd November, 1943.

Four PWs caught by Japanese Officer in Japanese godown. Beaten on the spot and condemned to one week in the bricks after another 25 strokes with a club. After one week dismissed and in front of the troops beaten for the 3rd time. On this occasion the Camp Commander HISAKICHI KODAMA applied part of the beating himself, and stated that PWs were just like cats and dogs and if it happened again that PWs were found in places where they had no business to be, they would be beheaded. On this occasion YOSHIDA beat Lt. Ketel again for not translating orders properly.

22nd November 1943.

G. W. de Kater on a working party in town signaled to a passing lady to inform his wife that he was in town. No verbal contact was made, though pre-arranged code-signs were given. YOSHIDA being on the spot apparently noticed those signs. Upon return in the Camp at 5:30 p.m. de Kater was ordered to the front of the group and was dangerously beaten by YOSHIDA with a whip, specially prepared, causing wounds all over the body, but principally the legs and arms were beaten till blood was running. Thereafter the whole party was ordered on the double for about one hour. The whip must have been contaminated as the wounds remained open and purulent for a few months. After this beating de Kater was unable to walk for over 10 days.

14th January, 1944.

Sergeant C.A.G. Sprangers, in charge of outdoor working parties, was ordered by the Sergeant of the Guards to supply a group of 17 Americans and 33 Dutch for outdoor working. When YOSHIDA noticed that this party had gone out without his consent he called for Sprangers who received a bad beating and face slapping. Captain Dieudonne, who tried to intervene in this undeserved punishment was pushed aside and driven into his room-office, where he was slapped and manhandled by YOSHIDA.

15 January, 1944.

W.F.H. Plas, a civilian, belonging to the group of civilians for transfer to the Pare-Pare camp, was beaten beastly by YOSHIDA, because Plas did not understand the yelled orders in incomprehensible Malay.

9th April, 1944.

Collective beating was given to an outdoor working party, being accused of not bringing the proper salute to a passing officer.

15th April, 1944.

Corporal Shingenori Nagae beat the American Orlijk, S.M. machinist mate 1/c in such a way that he had to be admitted to the hospital for immediate treatment. Wounds on his seat remained open and reached a stage of dangerous putrefaction. Dr. Smits then applied skin transfer, which fact in all probability saved Orlyk's life.

1st May, 1945.

32 Americans collectively thrashed by the entire Japanese Guards for having exchanged cigarette paper for food and fruit with the population.

3rd May, 1944.

Soldier J. J. Koster and four Americans, beastly thrashed by 8 Japanese under direction of YOSHIDA, for petty theft at Macassar. Each received some 75 strokes with a heavy club. Two days previously they were beaten for the same reason.]

6th May, 1944.

It was arranged with the Japanese Camp Commanders, that each person on a working-party in town was to be given 3 cents for buying refreshments on the job. No restrictions as to the nature of refreshments was made. At the BOW workshop, the "Senninkash" the senior Jap NCO in command gave the fullest cooperation and arranged for daily sweetened hot coffee. The Japanese working at the BOW shop made merry over the little amount allowed by YOSHIDA for daily expenditure by the PWs and intended to enjoy themselves over this at the cost of YOSHIDA in the bar, which intention was plainly stated to all

PWs at the BOW. That night YOSHIDA returned from the bar in a badly intoxicated condition and contended that he had forbidden them to buy coffee for the daily allowance of 3 cents, and that fruit only was permitted. The entire camp had to fall in and the trespassers had to step to the front to receive their punishment. [Mr. D. W. Taranskeen, sergeant 1/c, one of the party leaders, was given 20 strokes with the club, followed by a one-sided wrestling demonstration, kicking and beating of vital parts of body and head, strangling immediately followed by pouring in the mouth of some buckets of water. Thereafter a final beating of 40 strokes. Three more party leaders were given almost the same treatment. After the final beating, the victims had to stand to attention (two were flat on the ground).

4th August, 1944.

An Englishman was given 70 strokes by YOSHIDA because he did not perform "Eyes right" to his satisfaction.

5th August, 1944.

Wilkinson, J. Stoker R.N. hesitated to execute an order given him by the officer in command of the British contingent, which caused that one working party to leave the gate one man short. YOSHIDA and his gang administered not less than 207 strokes to Wilkinson. The extraordinary strength and will-power of Wilkinson infuriated YOSHIDA, who was determined to beat him down completely. However, Wilkinson managed to stand to attention, though unsteady, for over 2 hours afterwards.

12th January, 1945.

The party leader of "Galley Mariso" group, returned to camp with rice from the noon meal in his mess tin. KAKOI, the sergeant of the Guards had the entire group badly thrashed, although most of them were PWs of advanced age. It is not improbable that the death of Sergeant W. ten Have soon afterwards (18/2/'45) is connected with this beating. On the same day the radio-working parties, 120 in total were given a beastly beating by the entire camp guards under direction of YOSHIDA. YOSHIDA kicked several men with his boots whilst lying on the ground after beating, till blood ran down their faces. Reason: some men had stolen sugar. Food situation at that time was extremely poor.

24th January, 1945.

KAKOI, Sergeant of the Guards, thrashed many PWs from returning working parties for no apparent reason.

18th February, 1945.

The garrison commander HIKOICHI ISHIDA ordered a thorough search in the camp. The names of all men who had reserve food stowed away were noted. At night the entire camp had to line up and all people whose names were noted

↓ were given a beastly beating, varying from 35 to 110 strokes, with the club. Then followed all the hut- and group leaders. Many victims were knocked senseless and kicked all over the body whilst lying on the ground. The entire guard was ordered to perform this sadistic orgy but KANETOSHI TERAOKA, KUNITARO, SEIKI KAKOI and YOSHIDA excelled in cruelty.

Most of the food found was prepared from rice on medical advice, in an endeavour to increase the vitamin contents of the food, the lack of which in the daily menu was causing serious trouble.

↑ (20th February, 1945.

Case: Dodds, A. Royal Marine.

This PW was caught with a bag of eggs, brought in from outside for sick people, needing additional food. The entire camp had to fall in to witness the torture which was beyond words, whilst the entire working group to which he belonged was given the cruellest treatment after having done the "lizard" for about 1 hour, in which all the British officers and chaplain had to participate. Dodds was condemned to death by YOSHIDA and was to be beheaded. The chaplain of the "Exeter", C.O.C. Fitzgerald, was ordered to conduct the community praying and to say the prayers of the dead. After prayers were said the matter was dismissed and Dodds put in the bricks where he remained for a considerable time, in spite of a bad attack of dysentery.

21st February, 1945.

✓ A Japanese doctor made an inspection of the Camp Hospital. Looking in a refuge-bin he discovered some food rests. Dr. Bakker, senior medical officer, Capt. Wittich and Lt. Ketel were ordered to stand over the dustbin with head bent down for a considerable time. All doctors and hospital attendants had to fall in at the gate, where they were given a serious thrashing. Many of the Red Cross personnel were beaten senseless and were then given the water test (Pouring water in the mouth whilst the nose was held tight.) The principal participants in the beating of the medical staff were YOSHIDA - KAKOI - ISHIKAWA and TERAOKA.

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As a consequence of the foregoing case, YOSHIDA stopped the sick-call, so that all sick people on outdoor working parties had to stay in their lots and had to go out without medical treatment. On the 23rd February, 5 British outdoor workers returned to camp at noon, not being able to do any more work. YOSHIDA accused them of not having been to the morning sick call (which was stopped by himself) and gave each 20 bad beatings with the club.

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14th March, 1945.

The most disgusting parade of miserable human beings was held on this day, when YOSHIDA ordered the lining up of all patients in the sick barracks. Q.-P.-O. and "no work". Q barracks contained the bad dysentery and beriberi cases, P these patients suspected of dysentery and/or other infectious disease, O patients who were dismissed from Q or P for recovery, "no work" all patients who were unable to do manual labour for a few days, such as malaria, wounds, etc. It was a rainy day but in spite of this all patients even those who had to be supported for not being able to walk had to fall in. Capt. Dieudonné who strongly protested against this beastly order and who refused to have some really dangerous patients lifted from their beds, was beaten with a small wooden board and knocked to the floor. All the lined up patients then were marched to the gate. Those who were unable to walk were carried by their friends. The physical condition of most of the P, Q and O patients was such that the rows of 5 had to support each other to keep erect and move forward. By the time this miserable parade had reached the gate some 150 meters from Q barracks rain was pouring down. Most of the patients were only dressed in their bed clothing and rather poor at that, so that they were soaked in no time. After having been lined up for about a quarter of an hour YOSHIDA ordered the patients who were lifted from their beds, to the hospital and had all others repair to their blocks. It is not much to assume that several cases of death have been precipitated by this parade and even that it has been the cause of death for some patients. Remains to be stated that the British officers who were looking after British patients, also suffered bad beatings by YOSHIDA.

17th May, 1945.

The daily rations of drinking water issued in the camp was rather on the low side. At the BOW shop ample drinking water was boiled for all the PWs working there and obviously these PWs at night returned to camp with their waterbottles filled. This had been going on for several months already and every one knew about it and agreed. However, on this day, for some reason or another YOSHIDA found it a suitable cause for a general beating party and had all BOW workers badly thrashed by the Guards. Amongst the worst beaten was Sergeant Lt. Taronskeen, one of the BOW party leaders and mentioned in a previous case.]

For almost every case quoted above, witnesses are to be found amongst the ex-PWs still at Macassar. As all British and American PWs have left the place, only Dutch witnesses can be heard.

Details of the cases mentioned before have been taken from diaries kept by PWs.

[was signed Dieudonné

Macassar, 4th October, 1945.]

5504

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT

書類第五五〇四號

證明書

下名 和蘭軍情報部 (N.E.F.) 戦争犯罪課長 R.N. I.A 中尉、チャールズ・ヨングニール、正當に宣誓を爲し、上別紙添附報告を

一九四五年十月四日附、マカハル字房収容所、於て日本衛兵暴行及虐待に關する若干の事件、作製者 R.N. I.A 大尉 M. M. / M 号「スエドネ」、報告ト題スル原本、全文ニシテ、眞實完全且正確ナル複寫デアルト及該原本が和蘭軍情報部、公武記録一部ナルコトヲ証言陳述ス。

署名「チャールズ・ヨングニール」 / 署名 / 於「マカハル」一九四六年六月七日

和蘭軍情報部印

本職 和蘭領東印度檢事總長事務局附高等官 R.N. I. 中尉「H.A. デ・ハート」面前於て署名し宣誓せり

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

EXHIBIT NO. 1805A

No. 1

1. 31 脚

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT 5504

書類第五五〇四號

證明書

下名 和蘭軍情報部 (N.E.F.) 戦争犯罪課長 R.N.I.A 中尉「チャールズ・ヨングニール」正當に宣誓する上別紙添附報告

一九四五年十月四日附「マカセル俘虜収容所」於て日本衛兵暴行及虐待に関する若干事件、作製者 R.N.I.A 大尉 M. S. M. 号「マエワトネ」報告と題する原本、全文にして眞實完全且正確なる複写テープ及該原本が和蘭軍情報部、公武記録部にて正言陳述す。

署名「チャールズ・ヨングニール」署名
於「バタヴィヤ」一九四六年六月七日

和蘭軍情報部印

本職 和蘭領東印度領事總長事務局附高等官 R.N.I.A 中尉「H.A. デ・ワート」面前於て署名し宣誓せり

FILE COPY 署名

RETURN TO ROOM 361

EXHIBIT NO. 1805A

No. 1

Doc 5504

書類 中 五五。四三

「マカニル」俘虜収容所ニ於ケル日本衛兵、暴行及虐待ニ関スル
若干ノ事件

以下ハ「マカニル」俘虜収容所ニ於テ日本衛兵ニヨリ為サレタ
事断的行動及残虐行為、間諜+梗概ヲアル * * *

一九四三年、初頭即チ「マカニル」収容所ガ次第ニ福員ニナリタ
日本衛兵、行動ハ不平、理由ヲ余リ起サカシタ。酷イ打撃、赤蟻、
一杯ノ樹木、登リテ之ニ回ルモ又身體ヲ西ニ支ヘサテ西脚、座ニ
シテ樹木若ハ椅子ニ縛リテ同時ニ日本衛兵、犠牲者、体リヲ弱
ス為ニ耳、背中ニ起立スルヲ許サズ、残虐行為ガ此、収容所ヲ
夜間ニ脱走シタ三人、俘虜ニ適用セラレタ以外ニ暴行、重大事件
ヲ報告セラレタ事ハ、無イ。然レモ此、収容所ニ廣ニテチノ事
能ハレ、比較的満足ナシ。状態、一九四三年四月一日ニ吉岡時軍ナリ佐長
勤務上等兵デアラタ吉岡アサヲシカ来テウラ多ニ悪化シタ。此、男
ヲ曹長ニ昇進シタ事、其、上官ガ俘虜對スル彼、非人間的取
扱ト収容所ノ管理ニ對シ全幅的ニ賛成デアラタニ相違ナシトテ証
明スルヲアル。准士官ハモリ、シゲル、外ニシタモ我々、確認出来
タ限リデハ、他、如何ナル日本、収容所長モ此、収容所、内務ニ對シテ
ハ一言モ容情ニナカシ。萬事ヲ指揮シ又其、上官ニヨリテ發出シ
タ命令ニ反對ノ行動ヲシタ、ハ吉岡デアラタ。彼、長ニヨリテ是認且同
意シタ行爲ニ對シテモ彼、不正者ト處罰ヲ加ヘタ。
残虐行為、最初ノ嫌惡スヘキ場面、一九四三年五月九日即チ
南アフリカ英國海軍義勇兵服役番字ナ六八五七六三ニナル

No. 2

doc 5504

ス・ヘ・フ・ア・ニ・和蘭本國防備兵・アルフレド・コモス・及米國海
軍ニ等機兵・P・R・ネーグール・が英米蘭、部隊間、交驩紀律
ニ違反・シテ時・吾國・依・ラ・テ・ラ・各人・重イ棍棒・ヨリ・的・ハ・打
ト其他地面・倒・シテ身ヲ重イ車軌・蹴・ルト・ガ・如キ待遇
受テ・ス・コモス・及・ネーグール・片腕・折・レ・又・ヘ・フ・ア・ニ・ハ・肋骨
打・タ・シ・打撲傷・シ・反・テ・且・骨・ガ・折・シ・此三名・床・テ・医療及治療
爲ト・病院船・ア・テ・ニ・ヌー・ナ・ト・ニ・送致セ・ラ・ス・ベ・テ・ナ・リ・タ・

四十六年十一月九日

廠令中、武器、徹底の搜索。此、搜索、副官、大田海軍大佐自身ニヨリ實施セラレタガ彼、此、際、停戦ヲ自合、欲スル由リ如何様ニモ處置スルコト殺害スルコトナモ本来、デアリカス全部、停戦、日本ニ対シ、深ク感謝スベキナリト云フ事、明ニシタ。此、海軍將校、徹底ナシ立場、彼自身、大任、海軍將校、ナリ。丁、ベリリ、グー、ヴィカーズ、顔ヲ平キデ打ケ、ソノ、テ、吉田、此、處、副官、續行、命令、タ、デ、此、士官、二同、地面、倒シ、タ、イフ、事實、ヨリ、大令、説明、セ、タ、此、コト、理由、ハ、ベリリ、グー、ヴィカーズ、ハ、海軍廠令内、武器、搜索、ニ、関シ、報告、ヲ、爲、ス、時、大田、満足、スル、程、不動、姿勢、ヲ、取、リ、平ナカ、タ、コト、デア、ラ、。

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12 July 1944

26.3

六月五日ニ収養所内、數名、中學學生ニ対スル授業ヲ繼續スル
許可ヲ副官、太田大佐ニヨリテ与ヘラシム。仍テゴートマニモ中佐ニ授
業ヲ始メル爲メニ収養所、中ニテ教師臺ト打合セヨラシム。
一九四三年七月二十日ニゴートマ・カネイセシガ此教室ニ入テ來テ

Doc 5504

一寸見タタテ可等、批評モセズニ立去リタ。
同モナリ吉田ヲ現シテ教師連ト生徒連ニ「ゴート」ニ中佐、宿
令ノチ行々ナリニ命令シテ、其處テ彼等事情ヲ説明シ此等
面倒ヲ起ルヲ警告シタ。然レテ亦太田、許可ヲ受ケテ「ゴート」
ニ中佐、可等、面倒ヲモテ見シナリタ。然レテ數日後吉田ヲ来タ
トキ彼等全部、教師連ト生徒連ト、顔ヲ平キテ打テ始メタ。
「ゴート」ニモ亦此、平キ打ニ参加シ又教師、入ナル「ベス」ニ大
尉ヲ改打シ、海ノ中ニ落シタ。「ゴート」ニ中佐ト吉田ト同、通訳
者ハ「ベス」ニ中尉ヲ通ジテ、論議ハ「ゴート」ニ中佐、事柄ヲ通
ジニ説明スル機會ヲ与ヘシナリタ。デ寧ロ「ベス」ニ的デナリタ。結局生
徒全員、棍棒ヲ約十五回、酷イ改打ヲ与ヘシ同時ニ其後収容
所内ニ死亡シタ教師、コナードト「ベス」ニ移運セラル「ベス」
ニ入リ、猛烈ニ改打セラレタ。結果ニ生徒連ト教師連ト、寝ニ疊
モ被褥モナイ煉瓦家屋、中ヘ三日同入シラシタ。
證人、「ミニズト・グラウ」コ「カカー・グア」ニ「ベス」ニ可等

一九四三年九月九—十四日

No. 4

一九四三年九月八日、九日、夜陸軍庫曹、ベシ4元、海軍士官
テ、ハ「ベス」水兵「ベス」ト「ベス」ト、脱走ニ企テタ。然レ日本側ニヨリテ
翌日捕合シタ。此ノ三名ノ者、班員、其ヲ知テ居タ事ト共謀シタ
席ニ責メ、從テ責任ヲアルモト認メタ。然レ「ベス」ニ「ベシ4元」
ノ班、一部ノ作業隊ニ在リタ。從テ「ベス」高リ次第ニ選バシタ。他
者「ベス」九日、人質トシ「檻房」ニ入ラシタ。
全員二十一名ノ者連、ハ「ベス」「ベス」及「ベス」ニ、今尚此處ニ
居ル。最初、五日間、彼等、一日ニ一回、食事ヲ食ケタ。タ「ベス」。

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彼等、寢るに置たる蚊帳を又此、檻房に入らるる際、肩用いた年
 タ外、何等、衣類を又入浴せしむる。十二日、彼等、此、三
 名、犠牲者、爲メ、墓穴を掘り、命をうす。十四日、此等、斬首せら
 れ、十四日、大田大佐自身、較正列したる俘虜、前テ死刑、宣告し、讀
 みて、此、死刑、現地住民ト、共謀、罪科、令び年々、亦、こゝに中
 断せらる。及、こゝに、十四日、同時ニ、斬首せらるるトイフコトが、數
 日後、明カニナリ。九月九—十日、期間ニ於テ、此、三名、犠牲者、
 酷い待遇ヲ受ケ、衛兵、交番、其、都度、衛兵、庫裏、此、三名、
 犠牲者、猛烈ニ、殴打スル、残酷な場面ヲ享樂スル機曾デアリ。
 十四日後、此、三名、人質、ヨリ、長イ待遇ヲ受ケ、一日ニ二回、新
 鮮な空氣ヲ吸ヒ、蹴球ヲヤミ、ト体操ヲアルコトヲ許サレタ。且、最モ
 一ト、一個、檻房ニ十六名デ入リ、テアルコトデアリ、其、中、或ル者、
 二ツリヤ、一ツ患ヒ、居、他、者、赤痢ヲ患ヒ、テ年々、余程後ニナリ、
 病人、病院ヘ収容セラレタ。収容所内、俘虜ト、交際、嚴禁
 セラレタ。十一月三日、日本、祭日、時、人質、全体、釋放セラレ、收
 容所ニ歸サレタ。

一九四三年十月二十一日

No. 5

茅ニ收容所長、森田、許可ヲ受ケ、後、將校、連、十二脚
 の藤椅子、收容所酒保ニ注文ヲシタ。吾國、此等、椅子、引
 渡ニ留意ヨシ、且、彼、此、購入、コトヲ知ラセ、テ、ナカッタデ、
 收容所酒保、必需品ヲ管理。(以下次頁)

Doc 5504

テキヲ將校「アランウリテン」ト射テ棍棒ヲ以テ四回強打シテ處罰シタ。
「ゴーマンス」中佐ト六十五歳ノ「コーヘン」中尉ハ此、毆打ニロホシタデアツタが、兩
名ハ敷同床ニ毆リ倒サレ、ソレ「コーヘン」中尉ハ其、一日檻房ニ入ラレタ。

一九四三年十月二十八日

「キーバ」ノ作業班ニ在ツタ服役番号第九二五。九番「A. J. スミット」陸軍軍曹ハ、
一ノ日本人ニ言葉ヲ掛ケラレタガ其、日本人ハ彼ノ仕事ヲ批評シタ。「スミット」
軍曹ハ禮儀上地面ニ坐ツテキタ次々執カカラ跳ビ上リ器具ヲ手ニ持ツタ儘、
氣ヲ附ケ、次々執ヲ取ツタ。此ノ日本人ハ明ニ敬ムイタ。ソレテ彼ガ攻撃性的
グロウアップ進シタトク非難シテ彼ニ「トカゲ」I. N. 腕立テ伏セ「ラヤト」命ジタ。
即チ地面、上ニ伏セ、次々執ヲトリ平手ト成光ニテ体ヲ支ヘルコトアル。其、後棍
棒ヨル三十七回ノ打擲。夜、收容所ニ歸ルト此ノコトガ吉田ニ報告セラレ、
吉田ハ打擲ヲ繰返シテ更ニ五十回ノ打擲ヲシタ。「スミット」軍曹ハ是レ以上自
分、脚デ立ツコトが出来ナカッタノデ他、俘虜ニヨツテ一本ノ木ニ押シ立テラレ
タガ彼等ハ吉田ニ強制セラレテ「スミット」一本ノ木ニ背ヲ直立ニ立タセテタタ。
「スミット」ヲ支ヘテキタ俘虜達モ亦打タレタ。此ノ處罰ハ余リニモ野蠻的デ
アリ血ハ彼ノ「シヤツ」ヲ浸シ「スミット」ノ脚ヲ流レタ程デアツタ。彼ハ病院ハ收
容セラレネバナラナカッタソレテ彼ガ再ビ歩行出来ル迄相當長イ間其處留ツ
テキタノデアル。

一九四三年一月二日

No. 6

病院敷地周邊ノ針金柵、或ル作業ヲ監督シテキタ吉田ハ約三十米
離シタ廊下ヲ下度歩イテ行ク病院従業員ノ「A. ルウイス」ニ向ツテ大聲
デ叫ビカケタ。此ノ大聲ガ自分ニ向ケラレテキルコトヲ知ラナカッタノデ「ルウイス」ハ
自分ノ仕事ニ向ツテ進テ行ツタ。其處デ吉田ハ彼ノ後ヲ追ツテ行キ彼ヲ床ニ
毆リ倒シタ後殘虐ナ毆打ヲ兩ヘタ。病院、當直デアツタ「ナニグ」醫師
ハ外部ノ聲音ニ注意ヲセテ入口ノ所へ現シタガ其處デ吉田ニ叫ビケラレタ。「ナニグ」醫師

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ハ馬來語ト日本語混リノ殆ンド理解困難ナ音田、數語ガ判ラナカッタガ此、事實良ノ事情ヲ惡化サセ其ノ結果ハ入口ニ於ケル狂暴ヲ打擲トナツタ。此ノ入口ニ於テ「ナニク」監房ト「ルウイス」トハ浴セラレタ數杯「バケツ」、水ニヨツテビシヨ満シナリ、數時間氣ヲ附ア、姿勢ガテ起立セネバナラナカッタ。

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一九四三年七月十五日

火災呼集ノ時「ケテル」中尉ハ音田ニヨツテ棍棒ヲ酷ク打タレタ。通譯者トシテ行動シテ中尉「ケテル」中尉ハ正シク氣ヲ附ケ、姿勢ガテ起立シテホナカッタ、デアッタ。

一九四三年十月二十八日

「ケテル」中尉ハ整列シタ軍隊ノ前面テ再ビ酷ク打タレタ。其ノ理由、音田臨場ニ際シテ軍隊ニ氣ヲ附ケ、姿勢ガテ命ジナカッタカラデアル。

一九四三年十一月二日

四名ノ俘虜ガ日本將校ニヨツテ日本ノ倉庫ノ内テ捕ヘラレタ。其ノ現場テ毆ラレシテ更ニ棍棒ヲ以テ三十五回打タレタ後一週間煉瓦小屋ノ監房ノ内ニシテ此ノコトヲ言渡サレタ。一週間ノ後ニ釋放セラレシテ軍隊ノ面前テ三度目、打擲ヲ受ケタ。此ノ時收容所長兒玉久吉ハ打撃ノ一部分ヲ自身ニ實施シタ。ソレテ俘虜ハ度箱ヤ大ノヤウナモノデアツテ万一俘虜達ガ彼等ノ居ル可キ所テハ無イ場所ニ居ルコトガ發見セラル様ナコトガ再ビ生ジタナラハ彼等ハ斬首セラレト述ベタ。此ノ時命令ヲ正シク翻譯シタイトイフ、デ音田ハ「ケテル」中尉ヲ再ビ打ツタ。

一九四三年十一月二十二日

町ノ作業班ニ在ッタ「G. W. デケイタ」ハ自分が町ニ居ルコトヲ妻ニ知ラセル爲メ通リ掛リ、一婦人ニ合圖ヲシタ。事前ニ用意シテアツタ竹付標ガ取ヘラレタカ言葉ヲ交スコトナカッタ。此ノ現場ニ居ッタ音田ハ此等ノ竹付標ニ明ニ氣ガ着イタ。午後五時三十分收容所ヘ歸ルヤ「ケイタ」ハ仲間ノ前面ニ出ルヤウ命令セラレ、ソレテ（以下次頁）

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特別＝用意らるゝ鞭ヲ吉田ヨリ危險＋程＝打擲せらるゝ其ノ爲ニ
全身＝創ヲ生ぜらるゝ程ヲテ血ヲ流し出し程主＝脚ト腕ヲ打タレシ
シカニ班全員ガ約一時間馳足ヲ命ぜらるゝ。創ガ開く事ハ數ヶ月間
に膿ヲ生タラシ其ノ鞭ハシキヲ相害トシ、此、打擲、後、下、シ
タシ、十日同ハニテ行カ出来ナカシ。

一九四四年一月十五日

野外作業班、担任デアール・G・スプリングヤー、庫當ニテ外
作業、爲メ十七名、米人ト三十三名、和蘭人、囚ヲモテ録ニテ衛兵庫
當ニテ命令せらるゝ。此、班ガ彼、同意ナシテ外出シタコトヲ知レヤ否
トスプリングヤーニテ呼ビタリ、スプリングヤー、酷イ打擲トシ
シタリシヲ云ケル。此、不意ニ處テ創ニテ生ラレタリ、ライエトニズ大斜
ニテ生ラレタリ、自今事務室ニ止テ置ラシ其處テ彼、吉田
ヨリテ平キテ殺シタリシ事待ビコトナリシ。

一九四四年一月十五日

「バ・F・H・ブリス」理解、出来ナイ馬來語、命令判ラナシタ爲
メ吉田ヨリテ野獸的ニ打擲せらるゝ。

一九四四年四月九日

通リ掛、將校ニテ正當ヲ殺シタリタリトクノ廉ニヨリ

No. 8 野外作業班ニテ集合的打撃ヲ与ヘラるゝ。

一九四四年四月十五日

「ナカニシゲリ」兵隊一伍長、二等機兵曹米人、
ナリシニテ、彼、應急手前、タメ病夜、收容セシメバシ
程打擲シタ、彼、腐部、創、開く事ハ危險＋腐爛

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状態ニ盡ス。スミ、トニ師ハ、コテ皮膚屑、移車術ヲ施シ、
此ノ事實ヲ於テ、チーリ、コテ生命ヲ救フ、デアラ

一九四四年九月一日

三十二名、米國人ガ俘虜トシ、煙草、巻紙、食物、及、果物ト交換シ、タメ、
本軍衛兵全員ニ集団的ニ殴打セラル

一九四四年九月三日

兵、丁、丁、コ、コ、山、及、四名、米國人、コ、カ、サ、ル、ニ、於、テ、此、細、小、罪、
理由ヲ吉田、命令ニ、コ、名、日本兵、ニ、テ、猛烈ニ、殴打セラル。各人、重イ
棍棒ヲ約七十回ニ、打タレ、二日前ニ、彼等、同、理由ニ、改、ラ、

…班長、ス、タル、エ、V、D、W、タ、レ、ス、キー、一、等、軍曹、棍棒ヲ二十回、改、
打サ、續、ク、身体、ト、頭、ヲ、多、所、蹴、リ、改、首、ヲ、絞、ル、等、一、等、的、相、撞、刑、ヲ
受、タ、リ、直、ク、其、後、ハ、バ、ン、ニ、数、杯、水、ヲ、ロ、ニ、注、ギ、コ、シ、タ、リ、其、後、最、後、ニ、四、
十回、殴打セラル。更ニ、三人、班長、モ、ト、殆、同、最、後、ニ、受、タ、リ、改、終、ト、犠、牲、
者、章、ニ、不、動、容、執、ヲ、立、タ、セ、タ、リ、(三名、地面ニ、倒、シ、伏、シ、テ、キ、タ、リ)

一九四四年八月四日

一名、英國人、吉田、満、足、程、頭、抱、シ、ヤ、コ、サ、リ、タ、リ、フ、理由、吉田、七十回ニ、改、
打セラル

一九四四年八月五日

英國海軍、英、火、兵、子、ウ、ル、キ、ン、ニ、一、英國、空、軍、隊、指、揮、官、ガ、子、ヘ、タ、命令、
ノ、実行、ヲ、躊躇、シ、タ、爲、一、作業、隊、ガ、一、名、不、足、ヲ、お、生、ス、コ、ト、ナ、リ、タ、リ、吉田、ト、シ、
仲間、共、ニ、ク、ラ、ト、モ、二、百、七、回、改、打、タ、ラ、ル、キ、ン、ニ、コ、ニ、テ、ヘ、タ、コ、ラ、ル、キ、ン、ニ、コ、ニ、テ、
強、サ、ト、意、志、ヲ、示、シ、タ、リ、改、徹、底、的、ニ、コ、ノ、メ、モ、ウ、ト、ン、ヲ、決、メ、タ、リ、タ、リ、吉田、ヲ、激、怒、
セ、シ、タ、リ、然、レ、ウ、ル、キ、ン、ニ、コ、ニ、フ、ラ、ク、ハ、コ、ノ、キ、タ、リ、其、後、三、時、間、以、上、モ、何、ラ、ニ、
ガ、不、動、容、執、ヲ、立、テ、キ、タ、リ、事、ヲ、お、来、タ、リ、

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一九四五年一月十二日

コ、エ、ア、シ、フ、リ、一、班、班長、ニ、晝、食、未、ク、飯、盒、ニ、空、シ、テ、収、容、所、ニ、呼、ビ、来、タ、リ、
衛兵軍曹、コ、ノ、二、名、金、隊、員、ノ、大、部、令、ハ、高、齡、俘、虜、デ、ア、リ、タ、リ、不、拘、酷、

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改うセタ。此、後同モツ之九四五年二月十八日、モルノ飛
着位、刺漬之難シ、ヘイ、軍需が死亡シタ、ハ此、改打ト
同様に有リサタ事タ。同日百廿名、無保護通信隊隊
員、吉田、今ニ能リ衛兵全員ニヨリ猛烈ニ改打サタ。
吉田、改打ノ後地上ニ倒シテ半ニ若干ノ者ヲ靴デ殺カウ
血ガ流シテ迄蹴タ。其理由ハ義兵、若カ砂糖ヲ過シタ者
デアタ。當時、食物ノ事情ハ極メテ悪カタ。

一九四五年一月二十日

衛兵軍需「カコキ」ノ帰リ来タ作業隊中、多数、
保護ヲ明日ノ理由ニ無ニ改打シタ。

一九四五年二月十八日

予備隊長石田度一ノ指示ニ收容所、總検査ヲ令
シタ。豫備、食物ヲ隠シテ半タ者、名前ニ全部記録
セタ。夜間收容所、全員ニ整列セネハナカタ。ソニ
名前ヲ記サタ者全部、棍棒ヲ三十五回カフ百十回ニ及ビ猛
烈ニ改打ヲ受ケタ。ソレカク船全長及ビ班長全部カ之
體ヲ改打サシタ。多数犠牲者達ニ死絶スルヲ改ウ
ハ地上ニ倒シテ半ノ内作中ヲ蹴飛ハサシタ。衛兵全部
カ此ノ惨状ヲ發ガウスニ極ニ令セウシタ。

No. 10

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一九四五年二月二十日

事件「A・ドラッグ」 英國海兵隊員

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此、傷病兵、食料・衣物ヲ必要トスル病人、爲ニ外部
ニ持ち込マシタ一袋、即チ持ち込マシテ所ニ押シタ。收容所
ノ全員ハ、コノ言語ニ絶スル持向ヲ目撃スル者ニ整列セ
シタカシタ。一方彼ノ所属スル作業班員全部、英軍
將校ト従軍僧モ全量参加セシタカシタ「腕立テ
伏セシ」ハ一隊員モ之ヲ見テ、且モ拜禮ヲ行ハシメテ
「ドング」土田ニヨリ死刑ヲ宣告サシ斬首サシル事ニナリタ。
「エウセキ」、従軍僧、下軍僧局長、「フイツジエ」
ハ長國所禱ノ所、即チ之ヲ祈禱ヲ唱ヘル事ヲ命ゼシタ。
祈禱ハ唱ヘラレタ後、其ノ終リ「ドング」陣中
造リ、一部兵ニ答ヘシタ。彼ハ赤痢ニ患ヘタ事ニモ不
拘相違長期内其所ニ在リタ。

一九四五年二月三十日

一人、四千人、監獄者が收容所病院ヲ検査シタ。塵箱ヲ
開ケテ彼ハ殊般ヲ少シキ見シタ。又、英軍醫國將校ハ
「カ」ト「エ」ヲ「ウ」ニシテ、大尉及「ケ」ニ「中尉」ナリ、問
塵箱ノ上ニ置ラテ下ニ向ケテ立ニテ平ニ掃メテシタ。
監獄者ト病院勤務者全員、門、所ヲ整列セシタ
シタカシタ。ソレヲ其所ニシテ政打セシタ。多量ノ事ニ
社員ガ氣絶スルヲ政打サレ、ソレヲ水試験(鼻
ヲ固ク押ヘテ鼻直イテ口ニ水ヲ注ギタル事)ヲサシタ。

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一九四五年二月二十二日

前述ノ事件ノ結果トシテ、吉田ニ診断ヲ取リ止メタ。
ソノ為メニ野外作業隊ノ病人達ニ皆作業ノ班内ニ
シテナクシバナラズ而シテ流産ナシニオナクハナラナ
ク。
二月二十三日ニ五名ノ英國人ノ野外作業隊員
ガモウコシ以上傷ノ事ガ出来ナクテ正午ニ收容所ニ歸
リ来タ。吉田ノ彼等ガ午オノ診断(彼自身ニ日
ヲ中止サシタ)ニオナクハナラズ而シテ彼等ヲ非難シタ
自ラ根柢デニ十四ノイロノ誤リタ。

一九四五年三月十四日

吉田ノ病人收容所、即チ Q. P. O. 及び「休業」
患者全部ニ整列シタル此ノ日、病コシ人内ノ一員東
モ據置スベキ行列ガ行ニシタ。

又收容所に重症赤痢ト脚氣ノ患者ヲ、中收容
所ノ赤痢及ビ或ハ其他傷寒病ノ証ニアノ患者
ヲ、〇收容所ニ回復ノ為ニ又或ハ中收容所カウオサシ
タ患者ヲ收容ニシタタ。「休業」患者トイフハ「マウヤ」

No. 12
傷トナシタニ二三日ノ間カ仕事ノ出来ナ、患者總稱
ニシタタ。其ノ日ハ雨降リテアツタガ、ソシモ拘ニ、患者トイ
フ事ハ有ニオラフコトガ出来ナシ為ニ支ヘテ費ハナシニシ
タ者ニ列ニ加ハシタルコトナラタ。此ノ殊勝ヲ余ハニ
強ク異議ヲ申立テ、真実ニ報告ヲ數人患者達ニ

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「宿屋」に於てスエラ拒絶した「デパート」に大尉
「小サナ」に於て「床」に倒れ、ソレに「聴」し
タ患者達に「門」に於て「カ」を「シ」タ。ガ「ナ」に「宿
屋」に「運」は「シ」タ。P. & M. O. 收容所大尉
「軍」人、容所「各」位「五」人「記」を「直」に「立」ツ「テ」
「進」スル「為」に「互」に「支」合「に」ネ「バ」ツ「テ」視「テ」ヤ「ル」。此
「悲」慘「十」行「列」が「及」收容所「百」五十「米」位「距」ラ「門」に「着
キ」タ「頃」 雨「に」土「砂」降「リ」ツ「テ」平「タ」。患者「一」大「部分」に
復「舊」ノ「宿」向「着」之「カ」着「テ」居「フ」ズ、ソ「カ」モ「ソ」レ「に」食「弱」
ア「ツ」タ、ソ「レ」ガ「為」に「復」舊「に」急「グ」ル「に」ヨ「リ」滞「ニ」ツ「タ」。ガ「十
立」分「内」程「整」列「セ」ツ「テ」行「キ」、吉「田」に「宿」屋「に」カ「ウ」起
サ「シ」タ患者達「に」病「院」へ「行」ク「ト」命「ジ」、他「者」に「ス」ベ「テ」
復「舊」ノ「区」域「へ」帰「ル」タ。此「行」列「ニ」ヨ「リ」テ「急」ニ「義」兵
ノ「死」亡「者」ヲ「葬」送「セ」ル「メ」、又「疎」に「患」者「ニ」ツ「テ」ハ「ソ」レ「ガ」
死「亡」ノ「原」因「ト」ナ「リ」タ「フ」ツ「テ」モ「過」言「テ」ハ「ラ」ル。同「ホ」更
國「人」ノ「患」者「ノ」也「流」ラ「ニ」ツ「タ」英「國」ノ「将」校「達」モ「亦」古
國「ニ」ヒ「ト」ウ「打」タ「シ」タ「ト」云「フ」コ「ト」ヲ「附」加「ス」。

No. 13

一九四五年五月十七日

收容所「に」於「テ」ハ「毎」日、飲「神」水、割「高」量「に」食「を」
僅「少」テ「ア」ル。B. O. W. 一「人」テ「其」處「に」留「リ」ツ「タ
ル」ス「ベ」テ、宿「房」ノ「為」ニ「多」量「に」飲「神」水「が」沸「カ」サ「シ
タ」ノ「デ」、此「等」ノ「宿」房「達」に「夜」ニ「ヒ」ツ「テ」水「を」同「ラ」一「杯

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ニテ收容所ニ帰ラセテ、以テカヘン。此、事ハ
既ニ先々月内既イテサマコトデ、誰モ知ラテ
居リ、又「致」ニテテラサ事デア。トコロガ此、日
吉田ハドウイフ様カシラ總、臨時會ヲ值ス、ニ適
當ナ理由ト考ヘ、衛兵ニ B. O. W 作業隊を全
部ヲ解散セシメラ。一審ヒテテ改テテテテ
甲ニハ、係長班長、一人デアニテテテテテテテ
「クルニスキーン」常長ガヤク。

* * * * *

前「ミカサ」一九四五年十月四日
署名「テイトー」

No. 14